Object permanence

Representational thought

Conservation

Egocentric

things continue to exist even though they cannot be seen or touched

the intellectual ability of a child to picture something in his or her mind.

the principle that a given quantity doesn’t change when its appearance is changed

a young child’s inability to understand another person’s perspective

**Object permanence Procedure:**

**Show the student an object. Then, put the object in the bag, without saying anything. Talk with the child for a few minutes about school, holidays, toys (anything to keep them interested). Finally, ask the child if they needed to use a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ right now, what would they do?**

**Record the child’s response and fill out the comments. Repeat 3x.**

**Representational thought:**

**Ask the child to tell you about their favorite animal. Then, ask the child to tell you what noises the animal makes or what movements the animal makes.**

**Ask the child to tell you about their favorite thing to eat. Ask them to tell you as much as possible about it.**

**Ask the child to tell you about their favorite toy. What is it? How do they use it? When do they use it?**

**Conservation: Show the child the two tall cups with equal amounts of water. Ask the child if the cups have the same amount of water, or if one has more than the other. If the child gets it right, tell them they are right. If the child gets it wrong, tell them that both have the same amount. Then, pour the water from one of the tall cups into the short cup. Ask the child if the amount of water is the same, or if one has more than the other.**

**Egocentric:**

Put the pencil in front of the child, **asking them not to move it. Then put the scissors in front of you. Ask the child to tell you the name of both objects (just to be sure they get it). Then, put the book in between you, standing up. Ask the child to tell you what they see. Then, ask the child to tell you what YOU (the psychology student) sees.**

**\*if they don’t get this right. Take the book down and show them… “The scissors are in front of me. The pen is in front of you.” Then repeat by putting the book back up and asking the child what they see and what you (the psychology student) sees.**